

# Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1884.

No. 127.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

## THE BEAUTIFUL ARABIAN HORSE

### YEMEN.

ILL stand for ensuing season, at my stable in Hillsborough, on the following terms: thirty dollars a season, due the first day of January next, which may be discharged by twenty-five dollars in cash; for twenty dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal; due when that fact is ascertained; and for season or insurance. (as the horse is not my property,) it is requested that all gentlemen sending mares will at the same time forward their bonds, to avoid all those misunderstandings incident to accounts.

YEMEN is a beautiful grey, with dark mane, tail and legs, shining black hoofs of the finest shape. He is about fourteen and a half hands high, and unites the highest finish to great strength in all those points essential to the formation of a superior horse. The subscriber is of opinion that no description could convey a just impression either of his symmetry or action and therefore invites all who have a taste for fine horses, or a wish to breed them, to call and view this first genuine Arabian ever offered to the patronage of the people of North Carolina.

YEMEN has made two seasons in the south, and has shown that he is both a good and a sure foal getter. In 1882, he had one hundred and twenty-seven mares put to him, of these one hundred and twenty-five brought colts; and these are generally considered to be as fine colts as any ever dropped in South Carolina; they are large, handsome and bloodlike; to a beautiful forehead, they invariably unite a strong back and loin, with the finest legs and feet. For some of these the highest prices have been offered and refused although neither mare was bred a race horse.

YEMEN was presented by the present Sultan of Constantinople, to our Agent Mr. Rhind, with whom he had just concluded a treaty, as a genuine Arabian purchased for his use at Aleppo from the Arabs of the Desert.

It is fair to presume that the Sultan would not under the circumstances of the case, have made a present of an inferior horse, and I am therefore induced to believe that he is of the purest Arabian blood. This is the evidence of his stock; and he is only to be seen to have it admitted that he presents the best ideal of an eastern courser of the purest blood.

The following reasons should induce his patronage by all breeders of fine horses.

No horse has ever distinguished himself on the English turf as a race horse, four mile heats, unless he was entirely of Arabian blood; and those most immediately descended from them were best. The same rules apply to stallions both in England and in the United States. None succeed but those of the purest Arabian descent, and those are the best which are the most nearly and deeply imbued in that blood. It is asserted by well informed English writers, that no horse has acquired reputation in that country as a distance horse, that was not descended from the Darley or Godolphin Arabians.

It is a well established fact, that the immediate descendants of Arabians, on an average, remain useful horses at least ten years longer than the blood horses of the present day. This is a most important consideration with those who raise merely for ordinary uses.

An opinion has been advanced by some, that the colts of Arabians seldom race, but that in the second and third generations they distinguish themselves. Now the fact is this, the best race horses on record were gotten by Arabians. Children, by the Darley Arabian, is at this day thought to be the best race horse ever trained in England.

The Godolphin Arabian got more race horses than any other stallion in the kingdom, and his colts were particularly distinguished for their fine heads. Lath, Dormouse, Regulus, Blank, Gads, were the best runners in their day, and afterwards the best stallions.

Those who breed for the turf should avail themselves of this chance to raise from a genuine Arabian, because it offers a fair prospect of getting real game stock, and at the same time holds out a promise to correct the most prominent defects of our present turf horses, and bestow that durability and lastingness now so rare.

The great beauty of the Arabian stock always ensures a ready sale to those who breed horses for market; and the pure blood, longevity, united to their great strength and uncommon powers of endurance, must always render them valuable to those who raise them for mere plantation use.

The subscriber has made arrangements to have the mares, and the boys sent with them, boarded at farms in the vicinity. The mares being thus separated on different plantations, will have a better chance of pasture and at attention, and at the same time avoid those various accidents to which they must be liable in crowded lots. They will be well kept, on moderate terms, and gentlemen will be expected to discharge the expense on their removal.

The season commences the first day of February, and ends the first of July. No liability for accidents. The groom will expect a compensation with each mare for his attention in the case.

Allen J. Davie.

The editors of the Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts.

January 28.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

## METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

### CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and Christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3.

25

## A FEMALE SCHOOL

WILL be opened in the town of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 3d of June next, under the direction and superintendence of Rev. SAMUEL J. PRICE, and Mrs. PRICE. The school will be taught in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Yarbrough.

REFERENCES.

Wm J. Bingham A. M. James Webb, M. D. E. Stridwick, M. D. Hon. F. Nash.

May 28.

24

## NOTICE

THE subscriber having qualified at May term 1884, of Orange County Court, as Administrator of the estate of JAMES CAIN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and settle the same, and all persons who have claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be in bar of recovery.

Archibald Cain, Adm'r.

June 7.

26-3wp

## PRINTING OFFICE

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having discontinued the publication of the YADKIN and CATAWBA JOURNAL, offers the whole printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms.

It consists of a first rate Super Royal Ramage Screw Press; Type, from Eight Line Pica to Brevier sizes; a great variety of Cuts, Rules, Leads, Flowers, Galley, Cases, Chases, in short, all that is necessary for the immediate establishment of a Printing Office.

Any gentleman, desiring to embark in the Printing Business, can get a good bargain by applying to

Hugh Welch.

N. B. Postage must be paid on letters, or they will not be taken out of the office.

Salisbury, May 31.

## SEEDS

Trees, Plants, Domestic Animals,

Implements, Books &c &c.

For Sale at the

AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe from his own seed garden and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapes, vines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, strawberry plants, bulbous and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent, also

PLOUGH, harrows, cultivators, straw-cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturer's prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds, Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Earsniz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Brown and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds, (and no others,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order here, yet FIRST IN IMPORTANCE to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them THE SEEDS OF KNOWLEDGE in their vocations, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers and labelled "THE FARMER AND GARDENER AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER;" and dispensed from the printing press of this establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year, payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late AMERICAN FARMER, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An "Extra" number of the Farmer, containing a prospectus of the establishment, and a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

May 20.

23

## Ox Discourse, or Permanent and

### Universal Laws.

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the country of range. Any person desiring copies, for himself or his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4.

19

## CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia their Stock of

## SPRING GOODS.

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29.

20



## LEMUEL LYNCH,

### CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER

### AND JEWELLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

## Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces.

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Grateful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

## WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th.

14

## NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible, and pay me.

I will offer for sale some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, on Tuesday the second day of May Court. At the same time I will also expose to sale my HOUSES and LOTS.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29.

15-20

## A CARD

DR BAKER takes this mode of notifying all whom it may concern, that in accordance with the advice of his medical friends and his own views of expediency, the publication of his works on the Mineral Waters of the United States, will be delayed some six months or more. In the mean time, he purposes visiting many of our medical springs with the view of obtaining an accurate analysis of their waters, and collecting such other information as may be likely to prove interesting. The work will be comprised in an octavo volume of 250 or 300 pages—price to subscribers \$1 for a single copy. To merchants and agents the usual discount will be made.

To such as afford aid in obtaining the information needed, a copy of the work will be tendered, not as a remuneration, but as a token of gratitude for the assistance rendered.

Communications have been received relative to the following Springs:—Saratoga, Ballston, and Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; Schooley's Mountain, N. J.; Bedford, York and Yellow Springs, Pa.; Red, White, and Salt Sulphur, and Buffalo Springs, Va.; Warm Springs, N. C.; Madison Springs, Ga.; Blount Springs, Ala.; Olympian Blue Licks, Harrodsburg, and Greenville Springs, Ky. Additional communications are still coming in by almost every mail; and effectual measures have been adopted, in order to obtain correct information from those springs, from which there has been received as yet no direct or thorough information.

Dr. B. embraces this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to those individuals who have kindly favored him with their communications, or otherwise afforded their aid. To the fair lady who imparted information relative to one of the watering places in New York, he holds himself under very special obligations, and will endeavor to devise ways and means of evincing his gratitude in a suitable manner. Further communications are respectfully solicited.

Danville Va. May 17th.

24

Editors of papers who will give the above one insertion, and forward their papers to Dr. B. through the P. O. at this place, shall receive in return a copy of the work, when published, with the unfeigned thanks of the author.

## WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29.

20

## WANTED.

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31.

50

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

## Dr. Caldwell's Address.

Delivered before the Orange County Internal Improvement Meeting at Hillsborough, May 27, 1884.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Is there an individual among us, who would deny that an open commerce, by a rail-way between Raleigh and the sea, would be an immense advantage to North Carolina? A quick and punctual passage, offered at an appointed hour every day, with the fleetness of the wind, for goods and persons, must be incalculably efficacious both for the agricultural and commercial energies of this country. We say with the fleetness of the wind; for many of us can testify, that upon railways now existing but few winds are so forcible as are felt in a car moving from 16 to 25 miles an hour. Sometimes the traveler is below the general surface of the country; at others, he is on the same level with trees and other objects; and in both cases he finds it impossible to keep pace in counting these objects as he passes them. In a moment they are here, and in the next they are far behind; while it would excite terror to see a fellow creature placed upon the track at the distance even of a quarter of a mile, lest he might be incapable of so slight a movement as to place him out of danger. Such is the astonishing speed of a locomotive engine, and its train of cars with passengers and goods to the amount of 80 or 100 tons. At another time, the road is elevated above the surrounding country. So narrow is the base on which he moves, that the traveler looks down on fields and houses and herds of cattle, as though he had realized the powers of magic, or had mastered that law of nature which had originally forbidden him the privileges of the feathered creation in being wafted on wings through the air. Am I in danger, in setting this picture before you, of being charged with extravagant fancies? Happily, strange as the story, there is no lack of witnesses good and true, at this moment and on this spot, to substantiate these things as facts. Fortunately numbers are here, to whom we can point with personal selection, ready to stand forth, and witness and affirm the literal truth of all that I have said, of the speed and force of steam in reducing weight and distance to nothing, and in removing every obstruction to the conveyance of goods into the market of the world.

Who, then, is there to question the importance of this improvement? How can any one withhold his admiration at its wonders, and his wishes for its accomplishment? Is there an individual who would not urge it as a privilege to be permitted, with others throughout the state, to contribute his dollar, if so much were necessary to construct a rail way from Raleigh to the sea—if by means of it a daily flight, forward and backward, can be maintained in perpetuity for goods and passengers, at the rate of 16 to 25 miles per hour. Yet in the present condition of our funds, no contribution, even of a single cent is necessary. North Carolina now owns a capital of eight hundred thousand dollars. Of these, provision is made for appropriating three hundred thousand for shares of stock in a State Bank, leaving still in the treasury five hundred thousand dollars. By explanations given in times past, we are assured that nothing more is asked by private citizens, than a subscription on the part of the state of two fifths of the stock necessary for the construction of a railway like the one of which we speak. By actual experiments, upon such level surfaces as extend from Beaufort nearly to Raleigh, five hundred thousand dollars would be sufficient for the expense. The experiments of which we speak are almost in our very presence, in South Carolina and Virginia. Of these five hundred thousand dollars required for the cost of such a railway, three hundred thousand we may consider as already offered by private capitalists, leaving the other two-fifths, namely two hundred thousand, to be subscribed by the state, and still after this, a balance of three hundred thousand of disposable funds remaining in the treasury of the state, for other purposes which she may afterwards think proper to consult. Here, then, is a channel of communication proffered between the capital of our state and the market of the world. In effect, it must convert our metropolis of Raleigh into a mart of trade little if at all inferior to a great maritime city. Transit is furnished by means of it for productions and commodities to any extent requisite for our interior country, both going and returning in a less space than twenty-four hours, and for every day of business in the year. Our state owes nothing. It has funds already available to a value not less than the sum already specified. Where then is the necessity of denying to our population the prosperity involved in the great

work whose efficiency is established by a thousand proofs through other states, and in Great Britain, where the powers of steam have been applied to locomotive engines for commercial transactions throughout the world.

Here I might detain you long enough to assert, in the distinct hearing of every one now present, that no fewer than at least a dozen of our neighbors are here ready to stand forth, and under the solemnities of oath to affirm frankly and unitedly, the verity of these statements, from what their own eyes have seen and their ears heard respecting the speed and efficacy of railroads and locomotive engines. In the united attestation of such men, we should rest with a confidence as complete as our own senses could produce.

Why then should we hesitate upon this subject? What has been said respecting the resources of the state is well known to most of you who hear me. The public funds amount to such a sum at least as eight hundred thousand dollars; and you need no one to inform you that a subscription of two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of such a work as that before us, is certain to profit the people and build up the great interests of the state, to an extent far greater and more liberal than if vested in bank capital, or any other species of stock within the compass of our present knowledge or power.

Let us then plant our foot upon this firm ground, and never flinch from the purpose until it shall be accomplished upon those indubitable principles. Let us march up to this great enterprise with united front, and with one voice let us hail this day with hearty cheers while we advance to the great and glorious work.

We can do nothing without union. Before the force of union every obstacle fades away like the mists of the morning when the sun breaks out in all its brightness. You all know the story of the father on his death-bed, counselling his sons by the fable of the sticks. Bind them together and their strength is irresistible; but take them separately and how easily are they broken? Let us then meet one another with a spirit of coalition, to be actuated as though we were one man. Let us instruct our legislators whoever they may be, that if by such means as are in the power of the state, without taxation upon the people, a railway can be constructed or conveyed by steam can be effected, between Raleigh and the sea, it is your will that the measure should be adopted, by concurring with a plan in which two-fifths of the funds shall be subscribed by the state.

It will possibly be insisted, that it is not from any doubt respecting the advantages of steam in the opportunities of trade and travelling to the people that our difficulty proceeds. The question after all remains, even if we admit all these advantages, whether the rich who possess great funds ought not to be the first to step forward and make railways. They, it is said, are able to do it. It is but reasonable that they should, for the example, and they can advance the money. They tell the people that if they will lay out their funds upon these works, they will be sure to enjoy all these advantages, and yet they themselves hold back and show by their conduct that they are not so certain of the profits. But let us reflect upon the other part of this subject. The people call upon the men of property to show that they really believe in the advantages of such a work. And now let me ask, do not the men of property give every evidence that ought to be expected of them that they are in earnest in what they say; and actually do every thing properly to be expected of them, while they give their counsel to the people? This is their language: We do not ask you to go as far as ourselves in subscribing to the object. It is only that while we embark three-fifths of the requisite sum, you will, out of taxes to be yet levied, but out of funds already in your hands, appropriate two fifths to an undertaking in which all are deeply interested; and without which, important as it is to us, we can live and prosper far better than the generality of the people. The ablest part of the community can make their way into the market with such opportunities as we have; but the poor cannot. The great object of a railway is to open a free and unexpensive passage to the ocean for the poor as well as the rich, and at the same time to present to all who already possess capital the means of enlarging their property with the greatest advantages to themselves and to the country. Since all these are concerned essentially, if not equally, in this great enterprise, how shall it be reasonable that some should stand aloof and render every effort and every prospect abortive by refusing to share in the expense as well as the profits? We know with what ef



fect the prejudices of many are excited by the popular cry of taxation. But here is provision already made without the necessity of taxation or loan. The stock already exists far beyond the necessity of the case. If it is urged that the interest upon this stock is needed to prevent taxes from being increased upon the people for the support of government, the answer is, that the profits of railway stock will exceed all that can result from banks, or any other species of investment to which it is in our power to resort. And even were it otherwise, the benefits to the people from the facilities of commercial transportation, would far transcend every deficiency that could be incurred by a diminution of interest below six per cent. upon our capital.

No tax then is necessary. We already possess the funds. Nor is any method of applying the same requisite for the construction of a railway able to ensure to the state as liberal a return in interest and commercial opportunities as this great work on which the eyes of all are so anxiously directed, sanctioned as it is by the wisdom and experience of other states and nations.

Let me ask your attention, Mr. Chair, man, while I present some other representations upon the subject, which may carry conviction to our understandings. North Carolina, like every other state, has its carrying trade. We are an agricultural people; and the productions of our soil, our labor and capital, must be annually conveyed at a greater or less expense into market, that profits may be returned into our bosom. The whole yearly cost of this carrying trade we have not the means at present to estimate. That it annually amounts to no inconsiderable sum must appear probable, when we consider the rank we hold among these states, as one of the oldest in the union and the fifth in population. The total expense of transportation into the market and out of it, in a single year, must extend to many thousands of dollars. To reduce this to as small a sum as possible, must be among our greatest interests as a people. Let us see if we cannot arrive at some satisfactory estimate upon a subject of the highest import to our economy and national prosperity. The question before us is, What is the annual cost of transportation as it is now carried on to and from the interior parts of the state?

By a statistical view which I have been particular in making out, it will appear that twenty-seven counties of the state will be cut off to the west of a meridian through Raleigh. To all of these it is of the deepest interest that a railway should be constructed from Raleigh to the sea, for running locomotives daily and with unfeeling punctuality. The consequence is, that the productions of the country which are in Raleigh to-day, are in Beaufort to-morrow ready for shipment to any part of the world. And goods, as well as persons, which are in Beaufort to-morrow, will be in Raleigh even in ten hours afterwards, ready for distribution and transmission into the higher parts of the state. Who does not see that Raleigh, in such circumstances, is converted all at once into little less than a seaport town, with the advantage of standing one hundred and forty miles nearer to us than the coast? Do we reflect sufficiently upon such a state of things? To pass through this space of three hundred and twenty miles at least, as the distance is at present, with wagon and horses, and to transact the business connected with such an expedition, would require for going and returning at least sixteen or twenty days, even were there no delay from weather, or waters, or other cause, while five and twenty wagon loads could be sent down and the proceeds brought back in any twenty-four hours during that whole period of sixteen or twenty days. On the eastern side of the meridian of Raleigh, it will appear by examination that there are twelve other counties at least equally interested in such a railway, because it would either pass directly through them, or be intimately connected with their interests by contiguity. With these western and eastern counties, we may include two on the north, intersected by the meridian of Raleigh, namely Granville and Wake, as bound by ties of interest no less than the others. But on the south, three others, Cumberland, Bladen and Brunswick, likewise intersected by the same meridian, and Robeson also, even on the western side of it, we shall admit to be less concerned in the construction of such a work; and we shall include them therefore among the counties to the east.

By a division of our counties thus marked out and understood, thirty-nine of the whole number may be regarded as dependent upon such a commercial highway from the capital to the sea, and twenty-six to which it is of less consequence. This will furnish us a basis of calculation to determine the expense of the carrying trade of our state, and the stress with which a railway will press upon the different parts of our population. The number of people in the thirty-nine counties to which a railway is necessary, is 489,669. Admitting that the counties east of Raleigh are by no means connected with the work, which, however upon correct principles, is not admissible, they amount to little more than one third of the state.

Their population is only 248,318. And what is the reason why the railway is not necessary to these? It is because nature has favored them with commercial opportunities already, by their nearness to the sea or by navigable waters that empty into it.

And can we imagine that a portion of the population of the state, amounting to more than one-third, who have embarked their interests "for west or for east" in one common cause with us as a whole people, could or would say to the other two-thirds—We shall avail ourselves as we can of the immunities with which nature has beneficently crowned us. If she has withheld these privileges from you, you have nothing to expect from our assistance. We are under no obligations to lift any part of the load that presses you. Sustain it as you can. We possess already all that we ask. We deem ourselves not bound to share in any expense for your benefit. Look as you may to your own necessities and wants.

No, fellow citizens, it is as utterly incredible as it would be unnatural. It would be in conflict with the plainest principles which link together all the people of a single state, that our countrymen should persevere to meet our representations and our claims with such cold and ungrateful rejection as this. Nature has originally and gratuitously placed them in close proximity to the sea. She has blessed them with the only navigable waters within our territory. She has furnished them a prompt and easy passage through the distance, small as it is, betwixt them and the ocean; and knowing as they do, these advantages, in all their eminence, we could not without wrong to their motives, too offensive to be imputed to a generous people, suspect them capable of a resistance to our reasonable claims of mutual relief.

It were easy to show, that the grand interests of all our eastern counties, are most intimately bound up with those of the west, in the great work proposed, the rail way that is to connect Raleigh with the sea. This would lead us too far from our present object. It is to show as nearly as we can arrive at the truth, the extent of our carrying trade, with a view to measure the immense losses we suffer every month and every year that now pass over our heads, conducted as this trade now is, and to set before us with conviction and in full display as possible, that national gain instantly consequent upon an appropriation by the people of two hundred thousand dollars of the funds now in their hands, to be united with three hundred thousand from private capitalists, for constructing a rail way through all that level country that stretches neatly from Raleigh to the sea coast.

It is already seen, that thirty-nine of our counties with their population of 489,669 are essentially interested in the carrying trade of which we speak. It will, probably, not be excessive to assume that these counties, one with another, send into the market, annually, at least one hundred wagons each, carrying in every wagon, at a trip, 3,000 pounds. To a little reflection, with time for inquiry, it is likely that many of the larger counties send three times that number; but it may be true, that others fall short of it. The whole number of wagons then, from thirty-nine counties, will carry into market every year, eleven millions seven hundred thousand pounds weight of marketable productions. Let the numbers be tried, and there is no mistake. We may, in all probability, safely assume, that these wagons import yearly through such a distance as from the sea coast to the capital, one fourth part of the same weight. This will make the freight returned amount to two millions nine hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds. These, added to the former, will be four teen millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds for the forward and backward transportation in a year. We shall now further suppose, that this carriage of productions and goods, costs one dollar per hundred, on an average, for the whole of the thirty-nine counties, situated as they may be, one with another, from the mountains to the ocean. Then the carrying trade for these thirty-nine counties, incurs an expense to them of one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars a year. We may, for brevity, be allowed to state, that our carrying trade alone, costs one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Let us now suppose, that on a rail way from Raleigh to the sea, the price of transportation for one hundred weight is twenty-five cents, of one fourth of its present cost. Upon this supposition, (and there is nothing extravagant in it,) three-fourths of the present expense of the carrying trade is saved to the thirty-nine counties. The amount of these three fourths, is one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars. And the carriage which now costs us one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will, with the rail way, cost us only thirty-seven thousand five hundred.

Let us now stop, once more, for a moment, Mr. Chairman, and reflect upon this. Such is the loss we are incurring every year of our lives, for want of the single work of which we speak. It is at least a clear loss of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars a year. And this is true, when we have not to raise two

hundred thousand dollars by taxation, nor by loans, but when the money is actually in our hands, ready for use, and we have nothing to do but to bear out our members of Assembly in a resolution to appropriate the two hundred thousand dollars, provided three hundred thousand more shall be subscribed by private individuals, to constitute a fund for the construction of the rail way.

I repeat, it is of little moment whom you make your representatives for the accomplishment of this great and important object. We come not here to consider the interests, or the ambition of five or six individuals, who are candidates for seats in our Assembly. It is for the high and transcendent interests of a whole people. Placed in a balance against these, what are all the petty arts of an electioneering canvass? It is presumed, Mr. Chairman, that even to our candidates, no matter who they are, it is of little consequence what your plans or wishes may be, provided you will give them their express directions to prosecute the measures which you require at their hands. What? If you select your representatives, whom you will entrust with your affairs, is it for them, when on an all absorbing question, which you had an opportunity to consider for years, to refuse to abide by the instructions you expressly give them, to adopt measures which you have settled finally and conclusively, to be necessary for your prosperity? They, themselves, will openly declare, they are not to be understood. They will tell you, plainly, that if the people think proper to elect them, it is not for them to contradict the wishes of the people. What then remains but that it is of little consequence whom you appoint, in comparison with the measures which you resolve shall go into effect, in comparison with the great duty which you prescribe to them, when they shall be called upon for their suffrages upon the question, are the people of Orange prepared to vote for appropriating the sum of two hundred thousand dollars from the public funds without taxes, for making a rail way from Raleigh to the sea?

Do we duly reflect upon this, Mr. Chairman? One hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars annually lost or thrown away by the farmers of North Carolina in the carrying trade from Raleigh to the sea. Can we persist in a course of such lavish waste?

If, by expending in one year, two hundred thousand dollars, we can save one hundred and twelve thousand, and a still greater sum every year afterwards, will it not be a good bargain? Here is no tax necessary. The money is already collected. In adopting this measure, the funds become instantly more profitable than if they were vested in bank stock at six per cent. or for any other purpose, among all the methods of profit upon capital at the present day. If the proceeds upon the rail way stock are to be used for the support of government, and to save the necessity of taxes upon the people, they will yield a higher income to the public treasury than can be effected by other means, whatever they may be, which it is possible to devise.

Let us look deliberately, and in detail, at some of the effects of rail ways and of locomotive engines flying by the force of steam between distant places, taking up goods and putting them down through the whole country as they pass. The farmer, the merchant, the man of business, embarks his goods, and steps into a car in the city of Raleigh, at the hour of three in the morning. In ten hours afterwards, that is at one o'clock in the afternoon, he arrives in Beaufort, and delivers his goods ready for shipment to any part of the world. Time is still allowed him, should he choose to re-load with merchandise, within the compass of twenty-four hours after leaving Raleigh, to return to the same place, admitting even four hours to be necessary for stoppages and the transaction of business.

Compare this despatch with the weeks which must now pass for the accomplishment of any order, or the completion of any business, great or small, while the shifting of conveyances, multiplied commissions, the slowness of movement, and negligence in the transaction of affairs, harass us with delays, uncertainties, and failures by late arrivals, or the total loss of the articles ordered. If time be money, what a lavish waste is here! By means of the rail way, that is done in one day, which cannot be completed in whole weeks, and sometimes months, without it. Let it be made, and we have a commercial city upon our own coast, whither we can repair at any time in a few four hours, at the expense of a few dollars, to choose out personally the stock of goods for six months to come. Now, our merchant, or our planter, must be absent from home for many days, must travel at a heavy expense of two or three hundred dollars, and then have the arrival of his stock for trade, subject to the uncertainty of winds and weather, and an indefinite exposure on roads, threatening to damage, to fracture, and fret out, if not wholly to destroy, the goods transported over hills, and rocks, and through storms and waters, at an expense of a dollar, instead of twenty-five cents, upon every hundred weight.

Such activity in business, and the means of great and plentiful returns of profit, recurring every moment and every hour, and every day, inspire an increas-

dible activity into all. The accumulation of property is increased with the quickness of action and the extensiveness of intercourse. Plans that are now visionary and impracticable, with such opportunities become easy, and kindle a fresh spirit of effort and activity. With a velocity of passage of 15, 20, or 25 miles an hour, space and time are little less than annihilated. Forests, and fields, rivers, and the habitations of men pass away, and are left far behind, like the fleeting pictures of imagination, while we exult in the cheering conviction that by this almost miraculous celerity, we are borne along to the object of our destination with a movement as remarkable for its smoothness as it is for its rapidity.

(To be continued.)

## CONGRESS.

Monday, June 2.

In the Senate, several memorials, remonstrating against the measures of the Executive in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the President's late protest, were presented and referred.

The special order of the day, being Mr. Bibb's resolution to amend the constitution of the United States so far as relates to the election of President and Vice President, was taken up; and Mr. Bibb, after concluding his speech on the subject, submitted some verbal amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. Benton then moved to refer the resolution as amended to a select committee, to consist of five members; which motion having been carried, the following gentlemen were chosen by ballot: Messrs. Bibb, Benton, Webster, Calhoun and Forsyth.

Mr. Clay moved to postpone the previous orders, and to take up the joint resolutions submitted by him some days since, on the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and their future disposition; which motion was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 16. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate at some length, and moved indefinitely to postpone the resolutions, proposing, if that motion should prevail, to submit a substitute as follows: [The amendment is substantially the same as the bill reported from the committee of ways and means, in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Polk, providing for the future disposition of the public revenue in the state banks.] The question on indefinite postponement was then put, and decided in the negative—yeas 13, nays 29.

After rejecting the amendment of Mr. Benton, and a proposition by the same gentleman to appoint a select committee to take the subject into consideration, the Senate ordered the resolutions, as originally offered by Mr. Clay, to be engrossed for a third reading; without a division.

In the House of Representatives, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. Stevenson arose, and in an address of some length resigned his office as speaker of the house.

The remainder of the day was occupied in balloting for a speaker, which resulted, as we have before stated, in the election of Mr. John Bell, of Tennessee.

Tuesday, June 3.

In the Senate, Mr. McKean presented the memorial of a convention of delegates convened at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 27th ult. in favor of the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States, and the recharter of that institution. The memorial was read, when a long and animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. McKean, Webster, Forsyth, Clay, and Brown participated; when it was referred to the committee on finance, and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution from the House, on the subject of the day of adjournment, fixing on the 30th day of June, was taken up, and its consideration postponed until Monday next.

The first joint resolution offered by Mr. Clay, declared the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the deposits to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, was taken up on its passage. The yeas and nays being ordered, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silabee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—29.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—16.

So the first resolution was passed. In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of some private business, the Kentucky contested election was again taken up, and occupied the remainder of the day.

Wednesday, June 4.

In the Senate, the first of the joint resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, condemning the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States was taken up as the general order, on its third reading, and was passed without a division.

The second of the joint resolutions requiring the restoration of the public deposits to the Bank, was next considered, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silabee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—28.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Geo., Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—16.

So the resolutions were both passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The House of Representatives was occupied in the discussion of the Kentucky contested election, but did not arrive at any conclusion.

Thursday, June 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Scott county, Kentucky, protesting in strong terms against the claims of power set up by the President, as having a tendency to convert the government into a practical monarchy, elective in form but in substance a despotism. The resolutions also expressed the sentiment, which Mr. Clay thought common with a vast majority of the people of Kentucky, that a Bank of the United States was indispensable to the preservation of a sound currency.

While Mr. C. was up, he would beg leave to remark, that it was now upwards of twelve months since we had a Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as required by the constitution; and Congress had been upwards of six months in session and there had been no nomination to the Senate of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, who had been in office two months before, and in point of fact, both the Treasury and the head of the Treasury, was completely under the control of the President.

The memorial was referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill providing for the meeting of the next session of Congress prior to the first Monday in December next; which was read twice, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Bibb, from the select committee appointed to consider the joint resolution for amending the constitution of the United States, made a report thereon; which, without reading, was ordered to be printed.

The House of Representatives was occupied in the consideration of bills of private and local nature.

Friday, June 6.

In the Senate, several bills were read a third time and passed, and others acted on.

The House of Representatives, as on yesterday, was principally engaged in the consideration of bills of a private and local nature.

Saturday, June 7.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the commissioners appointed to carry into effect the treaty with France. From this communication it appears that the claims presented to the commissioners, principal and interest, amount to upwards of fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Sprague offered a few remarks, in relation to the statement made by Mr. Eves, the late minister to France, that five millions of dollars would cover all claims upon the French government. Mr. S. believed that this circumstance was the cause of the disinclination manifested by the French authorities to pass the necessary appropriation connected with this matter. The communication was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of states for interest on advances to the United States during the last war, was amended; and after a discussion in which Messrs. Chambers, Clay, Black, and others took part the question upon the engrossment and third reading was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 17.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in business relative to the District of Columbia.

## NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Alexander J. Dallas, one of our most able financiers, while Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Congress on the National Currency, dated 19th of March, 1816, made the following important declaration, founded upon actual experience:

"I cannot conclude this letter," says Mr. Dallas, "without an expression of some solicitude at the situation of the Treasury. The State Banks have ceased to afford any accommodation for the transfer of its funds. The revenue is paid in Treasury notes, where Treasury notes are below par; and the public engagements can only be satisfactorily discharged in Treasury notes, which are immediately funded at 7 per cent. Discount and speculation are abroad, and all the estimates of the amount of the funded debt, created since the commencement of the late war, will probably fail, unless the wisdom of Congress shall effectually provide for the restoration of a UNIFORM NATIONAL CURRENCY."

Again—Mr. Dallas, in his Annual Treasury Report to Congress, on the 6th of December, 1815, observes:

"Of the services rendered to the government by some of the State Banks, justice requires an explicit acknowledgment. It is a fact, however, incontestably proved, that those institutions cannot at this time be successfully employed to furnish a uniform National Currency. The failure of an attempt to associate them with that view has already been stated. Another attempt by their agency in circulating Treasury notes, to overcome the inequalities of the exchange, has only been partially successful," &c.

"The truth is, that the charter restrictions of some of the banks, the mutual relations and dependence of the banks of the same state, and even of the banks of different states, and



the duty which the directors of each bank conceive that they owe to their constituents, upon points of security or emolument, interpose an insuperable obstacle to any voluntary arrangements, upon national considerations alone, for the establishment of a national medium through the agency of the State Banks."

#### UNITED STATES BANK.

The administration presses are attempting to create a belief among the people that the Bank of the United States refused to exhibit their books to the Committee of Investigation. The fact is not so—they offered to exhibit all their books, and assigned the largest and most convenient apartment in the banking house for that purpose. But they did refuse to let the books go out of their custody, or to remove them from their proper place of deposit to a tavern.

It has so happened that a judicial opinion, and that, too, by a Jackson Judge, has decided that the course of the Bank was correct. The section of the charter which authorizes an inspection of its affairs, is silent as to the place where the books shall be examined. Consequently that question must be decided upon the principles of common law.

From the Investigator printed at Canajoharie we learn that at the Circuit Court of this state, which sat last week at Johnstown, in the county of Montgomery, a question arose in relation to the power of the Court to compel the officers of a bank to produce their books in court. Judge Cowen decided that a certified copy of a record on the bank books would be good evidence; but that an incorporated body could not be compelled to bring their books into court.

Judge Cowen is an able and upright judge and a learned lawyer, and a Jackson man. N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Delaware Journal.

It will be seen by the following letter, that Richard H. Bayard, esq., has resigned his seat in the Senate of this state, for reasons which are assigned in the letter, and which are every way creditable to him. Mr. Bayard was, until recently, among the most prominent and efficient supporters of Gen. Jackson in this state—the transactions of the last nine months have satisfied him that a further support of General Jackson is incompatible with the paramount duty which every citizen owes to his country.

Wilmington, June 2d, 1834.

Sir: In the fall of the year, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, I was elected a member of the Senate of the state of Delaware, for the term of four years.

My name was presented at that time to the people of New Castle county, by the Jackson party, as one of their candidates for that office, and my election was of course owing to their strength in the county.

The recent measures of the party, as well as some of the doctrines of President Jackson, as their chief, in relation to the nature and extent of the powers of the executive department of the federal government, being in my humble opinion repugnant to the constitution of the U. States, and having a tendency to change the nature of our institutions, prevent my continuing to be any longer one of its members.

Under these circumstances I cannot reconcile with my own sense of propriety the further occupation of an office which was obtained through their means and which they may suppose would still be in their control if it were an open question. I therefore, Sir, hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the State of Delaware.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. H. BAYARD.

JOSEPH BAYARD, esq. Speaker of the Senate of the state of Delaware.

In one of the cabins of the Steamboat Trenton, there is hung up a tin sign having the following inscription—Gentlemen are not permitted to lie down in this cabin.

A few days since, while the Trenton was on her passage from Philadelphia to New York, a tall gentleman, evidently a Kentuckian, was observed walking fore and aft the cabin, his arms folded up and apparently unmindful of the movements and conversations of his numerous fellow passengers. Two gentlemen were in earnest and rather loud discussion of politics; after a hard shot from the disputant who belonged to the opposition side, the antagonist brought his hands smartly down, and exclaimed—"General Jackson has done more for this nation than any other president we ever had."

The assertion was made in such a

loud and positive tone that it arrested the attention of some of the company, and among them the Kentuckian. He stopped short, and unfolding his arms, said to the last speaker—"Stranger, do you know that you are violating the rules of the boat?"

The Jackson man professed his intention to violate no regulation, and asked to know what rule he had infringed.

"There is one which you have violated," said the Kentuckian, pointing to the sign, and reading—"Gentlemen are not permitted to lie down in this cabin."

U. S. Gaz.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 18.

A resolution has been adopted by both houses of Congress, appointing Monday the 30th instant for the termination of the present session.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

On Monday the 9th inst. the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads made a long report to the Senate on the transactions of the Post Office Department. The report shows, that the Postmaster General, without authority of law, has borrowed from banks large sums of money on interest; that the reports of the Postmaster General contain statements which are erroneous and inconsistent with each other, and that reliance cannot be placed on the truth and accuracy of the communications made by the department; that a practice prevails of granting contracts on bids which vary from the advertisements, which is contrary to law, and calculated to give undue advantage to favorites; that extra allowances have been made without any increase of duty; that steam boat lines for the transportation of the mail have been established at an enormous expense, without authority of law; that the public credit has been pledged for the benefit of individual contractors; that great abuses and illegal transactions have been practised in the department; that the post office department is deeply involved in debt, its affairs in disorder, its accounts and reports irregular and unsatisfactory; that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and demands a radical reform.

The minority of the committee also made a report, not as a response to the other report, but for the purpose of presenting the views of the minority.

A proposition was made to print 30,000 copies of these reports.

The Baltimore Chronicle of June 10, says, "The Guller came up last evening from Havre—sailed 30th April. An intelligent gentleman, passenger on board the G., states that he was currently reported at Paris, that Louis Philippe had pledged his private fortune to pay the American claims should the Chamber of Deputies again refuse."

Bank of Maryland.—The trustees of the Bank of Maryland have made a report, which, it is said, discloses some facts of a most extraordinary nature. In their notice of this report, the editors of the National Intelligencer say, "If we rightly understand it, not only is the whole capital stock of the Bank sunk, but its assets fall short of paying its notes, debts, and deposits, by several hundred thousand dollars! Some of the particulars of this statement are, indeed, almost incredible."

The Mechanic's Bank at Patterson, N. Jersey, closed its doors on the 30th ult. This bank has been in operation but one or two years.

The London Mercantile Journal states, that money has become so abundant in that metropolis that the current rate of interest is but two and two and a half per cent. and that discounts in some cases had been obtained at the extremely low rate of one and a half per cent. per annum.

A violent storm of hail occurred at Raleigh on the 4th inst. which completely covered the ground.

Joseph B. Hinton, esq. has issued proposals for publishing, in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, a weekly newspaper, to be called "The Statesman, and Third Congressional District Advertiser."

Col. Richard J. Manning, the candidate of the Union Party, has been elected to Congress from South Carolina, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Blair, by a majority of about 600 votes over Mr. Elmore, the State Rights candidate.

About one quarter of Batavia, a flourishing village in the western part of New York, with a population of upwards of four thousand, was recently destroyed by fire.

#### CROPS OF SMALL GRAIN.

We are much gratified to learn, that in the Western counties generally, the Wheat and Rye crops are made nearly beyond the reach of contingencies; that they are abundant and of fine quality, and if we can only have a good season for harvesting, our granaries will be full to overflowing. The Oat crop too, is thus far very good. Our meadows have just been shorn of a most luxuriant crop

of grass, and the weather, has been uncommonly fine for curing it. Combining, as all these blessings do upon the heels of remarkable scarcity and distress, our hearts should be constrained to gratitude.

Carolina Watchman.

Government Directors of the Bank of the United States.—The late incidents have rendered this station so odious that it seems difficult to find a decent man who will consent to serve in it. Mr. White, of Baltimore, it has already been announced, declines the appointment, and we now learn from a Philadelphia paper that Robert Vaux also declines.

N. Y. American.

Col. William Duane, well known to the elder portion of our readers, as the able and indefatigable editor of the Aurora, has issued "proposals for reviving and publishing" that paper in the city of Philadelphia.

Richmond, Va. June 3.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway.—Subscription books for \$300,000 of the stock of this company were opened yesterday morning at the Coffer House in this city, at Caroline Court House, and in Fredericksburg. In this city alone two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed. The amount now unsubscribed, deducting the probable subscriptions at Caroline Court House and in Fredericksburg, must be very small.

Compiler.

#### THE TEST OATH.

The Court of Appeals of South Carolina have decided that the Test Oath imposed by the last legislature of that state on all appointees to office, is unconstitutional.—Judges O'Neal and Johnson concurred in this opinion, and Judge Harper dissented. Some of the Nullifiers are furious against the court for this decision, and threaten them with an overhauling. We had hoped that this reckless party were willing at last, that quiet should be restored to this distracted community; but it seems not. The prostration of the Union party seems to be now their darling scheme, and to effect this, even the independence of the State Judiciary must be sacrificed. They have already proclaimed that the Federal Court has no authority within their Sovereign State, so when they have overthrown their own highest law tribunal, they will be a community without laws. Or what is the same thing, a body politic without any authority to enforce its laws. This result would be certainly in strict keeping with the doctrine of Nullification, and no one ought to be at all surprised at such a commentary on this enormity against common sense and civil government.

Carolina Watchman.

There has been a general rebellion among the students of Cambridge College, (Mass.) Some members of the Sophomore Class having injured the furniture of one of the halls, the President threatened to renege the whole class. The next morning the class signified their contempt of the President by hissing and scraping during prayers. In consequence the class was suspended. This excited a general rebellion, which ended in an entire suspension of college business.

New Haven Jour.

Indian Outrage.—Beverly G. G. A. Lucas, esq. Clerk of the Superior Court of Russell co. (Alab.) was shot by an Indian, while sitting in front of his house in Macon co. (Ala.) and expired in about ten minutes afterwards. The Chiefs of the Creek nation promise that the offender shall be given up to the civil authorities if he can be identified.

The Columbus Sentinel, which contains the particulars of the above murder, states that the Creek Indians show strong symptoms of general hostility to the whites.

From the Carolina Watchman.

#### TERIBLE HAIL STORM.

Mr. Editor:—On Wednesday last, about 4 o'clock P. M., our village and its vicinity, was visited with the most violent shower of hail ever witnessed at this place. In most of the farms north and west of us, (that I have heard from) for 8 or 10 miles distance, crops of Wheat and Rye are wholly destroyed. The foliage of the forest is so cut down, that it has been remarked by the neighboring peasants, that "the woods would burn" if fire should break out.

At this place the quantity of hail was not so great as at most places in the range of the storm, but the size of the hail stones was much greater, indeed they were the largest ever seen by the scribbler of this sketch, or by any other of the inhabitants of Jeffer-

son—fully equalling the size of goose eggs, measuring 4 inches in length by 2 1/2 in thickness, and weighing from 2 oz. to a quarter of a pound! A number weighing the last mentioned weight, were picked up during the storm and weighed in the scales in our store—and 15 minutes after the storm abated, several were brought in, weighing nearly the same, which must have been considerably greater than a quarter of a pound when first coming to the earth.

It will readily be supposed that all windows in exposed situations were destroyed, yet the damage in that way (though considerable) was less (owing to the calmness of the atmosphere at the moment of the greatest descent) than usual in such cases.

Jefferson, N. C., June 8.

Petersburg, June 5.

#### ANOTHER TORNADO.

It becomes our painful duty to record the destructive march of a second tornado.—Yesterday afternoon the clouds began to gather in the northwest, and about 6 o'clock assumed an awful and most threatening appearance. The lightning was very vivid, and the rain fell in torrents; the wind, although strong enough to carry off the limbs of trees, did no damage in town; but the same roaring noise, which accompanied the late whirlwind, was distinctly heard, denoting a calamity to Chesterfield similar to that which recently befel the neighboring counties on this side of the Appomattox. Only a few particulars have reached us, falling far short, we fear, of the full extent of the damage.

The Richmond stage did not arrive until 9 o'clock, the fallen timber in the road having obstructed its passage. The passengers state the storm, where it crossed the turnpike, extended from Bass's Hill to Swift Creek a distance of nearly three miles, prostrating every thing within its sweep. At Swift Creek several houses were blown down.

At the plantation of Mrs. Archer, the overseer's house, stable, barns &c. were blown down, the overseer severely wounded, and one or two members of the family, and a servant, injured.

The plantations of Mr. Lynch, Mr. Walthall Hatcher, Mr. Olway P. Hare, Mr. Williams, R. Hill, and several others, suffered severely from the destruction of the out-houses, fences, timber, &c., but we have not heard of any personal injury except at Mrs. Archer's.

The passengers in the Richmond stage had a very narrow escape—the wind having crossed the road a few minutes before the stage reached the scene of its destruction.

Intelligencer.

At Lexington, Kentucky, a man named Williamson was killed by his wife, who fired a musket at him in self defence—he having chased her with a drawn knife, with the supposed intention of killing her.

The steamboat St. Louis, bound for Galena, burst one of her boilers near the Lower Rapids on the 12th ult. by which accident 6 persons were killed and 14 wounded.

Richard Lander, who had solved the great problem of the embouchure of the Niger, and who was the conductor of the steam boat commercial expedition into the interior of Africa, has been murdered at a place 200 or 300 miles up that river.

Thirteen British vessels, bound to Quebec, were lost at sea a few weeks since, and six hundred souls, who were on board, perished!

Extraordinary Pedestrianism.—A German undertook for a bet of \$800, to run, on Monday, (says the New York Courier,) from the corner of Fourteenth street and Third Avenue to Harlem and back in 80 minutes. He performed this extraordinary feat in 77 minutes, and appeared afterwards but little fatigued. The distance by measurement is 12 miles—6 miles out and 6 back. He is about 27 years of age, and weighs 147 lbs.

Indian Giant.—There is said to be an Indian at Mexico, only 18 years of age, who is 8 feet 3 inches in height, and of a most hideous countenance and appearance.

A gentleman of Washington County, Maryland, while travelling through the state of Ohio, lately discovered, near Newark, a man by the name of Dean, breaking stones on the road side, whom he immediately recognized as an individual who had fled from the county in which he resided, fourteen years ago, to escape a prosecu-

tion for murder. He was forthwith arrested, and has since been identified by another person, though he entirely denies any knowledge of the cause of his imprisonment. He was to be removed to Maryland for trial.

State of New York.—There are 264 newspapers printed in the state of New York, of which 66 are in the city. The value of real and personal estate in the several counties is estimated at \$416,500,000. The cost of 559 miles of canals, completed and owned by the state, was \$11,500,000. The number of lawyers in the state in 1884; of the clergy, 1849, and of physicians and surgeons 2850. The total banking capital of the State in 91 banks, is \$34,706,460, of which there is subject to the safety fund \$26,551,460.

London, May 3.

The following, we have reason to believe, will turn out to be the principal stipulations of the treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, which has given rise to so much speculation during the last ten days:

1st. Don Pedro binds himself to expel Don Carlos from Portugal, and to publish an amnesty in favor of such of the adherents of Don Miguel, as may within a limited time, desert the cause of that sovereign.

2d. The Queen Regent of Spain binds herself to send an army into Portugal to assist in placing Donna Maria upon the throne.

3d. His Britannic Majesty binds himself to lend the aid of such a fleet as may be deemed necessary to co-operate with the land forces of his allies in settling the affairs of Spain and Portugal.

4th. The King of the French binds himself to contribute to the objects of the league, such aid, of every kind, as the other three contracting parties may jointly demand.

This treaty was signed at London on the 22d of April.

The Spanish army entered Portugal on the 14th April, in pursuit of Don Carlos. The towns and villages through which he passed all declared for Donna Maria.

Subsequent accounts state that Don Carlos had embarked on board of a vessel, with the intention of retiring to England.

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM. To be drawn at Salisbury on the 10th day of July, 1834.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers

CAPITAL \$8,000.

#### SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$3,000	is \$3,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	is 5,000
4 Prizes of 500	is 2,000
5 Prizes of 300	is 1,500
10 Prizes of 200	is 2,000
50 Prizes of 100	is 5,000
60 Prizes of 50	is 3,000
100 Prizes of 20	is 2,000
250 Prizes of 10	is 2,500
20,000 Prizes of 470	is 94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to 120,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS

TICKETS \$4—HALVES \$2—QUARTERS \$1.

#### MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$4,70 in another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low, and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of \$4,70 to be determined by the high or low division, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$3,000. The prizes of \$4,70 payable in tickets in the next Scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

\* All orders from a distance, (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to Allen Parks, Agent.

Hillsborough, June 17. 27-4wp

#### ESCAPED.

PATTY, a free negro, aged 60 years, has a dark complexion and stout frame, is insane, though harmless and in feeble health. She left my farm near Hillsborough a few days since, where she has been living several years with her relations. Diligent search has been made for her, but without effect. She was seen near Mr. Parrish's, and between the race ground and Mr. Huntington's old place. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received, and any person who will bring her home will be paid for his trouble by the subscriber.

C. Jones.

June 17. 27-4wp





From the Western Recorder.

#### SOLILOQUY OF A DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

Time was when much he loved me,  
When we walk'd out at close of day 'till late  
The vernal breeze—ah, well do I remember  
How then with careful hand he drew my mantle  
Round me, fearful lest the evening dew  
Should mar my fragile health. Yes, then his eye  
Look'd kindly on me, when my heart was sad,  
How tenderly he wiped my tears away,  
While from his lips the words of gentle soothing  
In softest accents fell.

How blest my evenings, too, when wintry  
blasts  
Were howling round our peaceful dwelling,  
O, it was sweet, the daily task perform'd,  
By the sweet hearth and cheerful fire to sit  
With him I loved; to view with glistening eye  
And all a parent's fondness, the budding graces  
Of our little ones.

Then ye had a father,  
My lovely babes, now more than helpless or-  
phans!  
Thy mother more than widow's grief has  
known;  
Yes, sharper pangs than those who mourn the  
dead.

Seized on my breaking heart, when first I knew  
My lover, husband, O, my earthly all,  
Was dead to virtue when I saw the man  
My soul too fondly loved, transform'd to brute.  
O, it was then I tasted gall and wormwood!  
Then the world look'd dreary, fearful clouds  
Quick gather'd round me; dark forebodings  
came;

The grave before was terror, now it smiled  
I long'd to lay me down in peaceful rest,  
There to forget my sorrows. But I liv'd!  
And O, my God, what years of woe have follow'd!  
I feel my heart is broken. He who vow'd  
To cherish me—before God's altar vow'd—  
Has done the deed. And shall I then upbraid  
him.

The husband of my youthful days—the man  
For whom I gave my virgin heart away!  
Patient I'll bear it all.

Peace, peace, my heart!  
'Tis almost o'er. A few more stormy blasts,  
And then this shatter'd sickly frame will fall,  
And sweetly slumber—where the weary rest,  
The wicked cease from troubling!

From the London Magazine.

#### BETTER DAYS

Better days are like Hebrew verbs,  
they have no present tense: they are  
of the past or future only. "All that's  
bright must fade," says Tom Moore.  
Very likely; and so must all that's  
not bright. To hear some people talk  
you would imagine that there was no  
month in the year except November  
and that the leaves had nothing else  
to do than to fall off the trees. And,  
to refer again to Tom Moore's song,  
about "Stars that shine and fall,"  
one might suppose that, by this time,  
all the stars in heaven had been blown  
out, like so many farthing candles in  
an show-booth at Bartlemy fair; and  
as for flowers and leaves, if they go  
away it is only to make way for new  
ones. There are as many stars in  
heaven as ever there were in the me-  
mory of man, and as many flowers  
on earth too; and perhaps more in  
England, for we are always making  
fresh importations. It is all very  
well now and then to have a bit of a  
grunt, or a growl, or a grumble, or a  
lamentation; but one mend-fault is  
worth ten find-faults, all the world  
over. It is all right enough when the  
barometer or the pulse is low—when  
the stomach is out of order—to say  
that things are not as they used to be;  
and I would not for the world deprive  
an honest man of the pleasure of  
grumbling;—it is an Englishman's  
birthright. But I don't like to see a  
matter of feeling made a matter of  
history and philosophic verity; let us  
have our growl and have done with  
it. But some croakers remind one of  
the boy who said his grandmother  
went up stairs nineteen times a day  
and never came down again. Or to  
seek for another resemblance, they  
may be likened to the Irish grave dig-  
ger, who was seen one night looking  
about the church yard with a lantern  
in his hand. "What have you lost,  
Pat?" "Oh, I have lost my lantern!"  
"You have your lantern in your  
hand." "Oh, but this is a lantern  
I've found, it is not a lantern I have  
lost." Thus it is with men in gen-  
eral; they think more of the lantern  
they have lost, than of the lantern  
they have found. It is true, indeed,  
that things are not as they were with  
any of us. Great changes have taken  
place, and more are daily taking  
place; but there are greater changes  
in our feelings and apprehensions  
than there are in the external world,  
or in the general frame of society.  
What a great change must have ta-  
ken place between the time of the  
siege of Troy and the days of Homer;  
for the poet speaks of Ajax pelting  
the Greeks with stones of such a big-  
ness, that ten or a dozen men of the  
degenerate days in which Homer liv'd  
could not lift such an one. Ever  
since his time things have been grow-

ing worse and worse, so that now I  
dare say, the human race, compared  
to what it was during the siege of  
Troy, is not much more than a nobil-  
ity of gnats. Nothing is as it was;  
the people grow worse and worse, ge-  
neration after generation, and the in-  
habitants of the earth become more  
and more attenuated, till at length  
there will be nothing left of them,—  
they will become gradually invisible.  
The sun does not shine as brightly as  
it used to, and the seasons—every bo-  
dy says they are changed. There is  
a great deal of truth in this,—there is  
no denying it. But the worst of the  
matter is, that there is too much  
truth in it. The evidence of the mu-  
tation of the seasons from youth to  
manhood is superabundant, that by  
proving too much, it proves nothing.

Between the years 1740 and 1750,  
Horace Walpole wrote some letters,  
which have since been printed and  
published. I have not a copy now at  
hand to refer to; but I distinctly re-  
member reading in them a lamenta-  
tion on the change of the seasons.  
The writer complains, that on Mid-  
summer day he is writing by the fire-  
side; and he pettishly says, "we have  
now no summer in this country but  
what we get from Newcastle;" and  
presently after he adds, that it was  
not so when he was young. Now, I  
think that when Horace Walpole  
was young, Dean Swift was old; and  
yet the Dean makes the same com-  
plaint. Still more curiously the poet  
Cowper, writing about forty years  
after Horace Walpole, makes the  
same complaint, lamenting that nei-  
ther winters nor summers were such  
as they used to be. Those now living,  
who were children when Cowper com-  
plained, that the summers were not  
so hot, nor the winters so cold as they  
used to be, do now make the same  
complaint as he did then.

In the year 1818 the summer was  
remarkably fine and dry, and all the  
people began to cry out on the beau-  
ty of what they called old fashioned  
summer. To be sure it was an old  
fashioned summer; so are all summers  
old fashioned summers. There is a  
passage in Tacitus, which describes  
the climate of this country just as it  
might be described now. I could  
quote Latin; but as I have no par-  
ticular end to answer in looking for-  
ward, I will make the extracts from Dr.  
Aikin's translation of the Life of Agri-  
cola. "The sky in this country is  
deformed by clouds and frequent rains,  
but the cold is never extremely rig-  
orous." "The soil, though improper  
for the olive and vine and other pro-  
ductions of warmer climates, is fertile  
and suitable for corn. Growth is  
quick, but maturation slow, both from  
the same cause, the great humidity of  
the ground and atmosphere." There,  
now, can any thing be plainer than  
that? And yet we talk about the  
changes of the seasons as if the sun  
was worn out, and all things were  
going wrong. There always have  
been occasionally very hot summers,  
and occasionally very cold winters.  
Nineteen years ago, there was a fair  
on the Thames. That winter was  
not the rule, it was the exception.  
Whatever change there is, is in our-  
selves. Reader, you are acquainted  
with persons of thirty, forty, fifty,  
sixty, seventy and perhaps eighty  
years of age. Ask them all if the sea-  
sons have not changed since they  
were young, and though the respec-  
tive periods of their youth were at  
several intervals, you will find them  
all in the same story.

It is precisely the same with regard  
to manners. The deterioration of  
manners we do not perceive so soon  
as we do the changes of the seasons.  
We take our impression of the seasons  
at about the age of ten, and from that  
to fifteen; but our impression of man-  
ners we take at our first entrance in-  
to the world. All changes that have  
taken place since that time, we regard  
as innovations—as a kind of deflex-  
ion from the standard of propriety.  
Whatever was the fashion when we  
first came to years of discretion, was  
rational; whatever had then ceased to  
be the fashion was antiquated, formal  
and ridiculous; and whatever has  
come into fashion since then, is all a  
change for the worse—a departure  
from propriety and reason—altogether  
new-fangled. The word "new-fan-  
gled" is a charming word; it expresses  
such a pleasant pungency of satire,  
and implies a delightful assumption of  
wisdom on the part of him who uses it.  
The mind by time acquires a kind of  
rigidity; it does not like to be put out  
of shape or out of place;—change dis-  
turbes it, and makes it angry. Then  
it looks back to better days, when  
none of the villainous innovations were  
known, which are now so prevalent  
in everything. I am glad that I am  
neither gas nor steam, for it would  
break my heart to be abused as they  
have been.

But for all the regrets of the better  
days that are gone by, none are more  
pathetic than the lamentations for the  
loss of all our great men. What mar-  
vellously great men did live in the  
days that are past! This, of course,  
says the triumphant croaker, must be  
admitted. There is no denying that  
Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Scott, By-  
ron, Nelson, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Sher-  
idan, are all gone, and have not left  
their likenesses behind. It is no easy  
matter to conceive any human be-  
ing more proud and happy than a tri-  
umphant croaker. If you stop a man  
in the midst of his lamentations, and  
prove to him as clear as light, that  
he has no good ground for complaint,  
you seem to inflict an injury upon him;  
but if he can repel your arguments,  
and establish his own growing pos-  
ition beyond all question, he is far  
happier than if he had never had any  
cause of complaint. Is there, says he,  
a man now living who can write as  
Shakespeare wrote? very likely there  
is not; and if there were, he would be  
quite a superfluity; we have as much  
Shakespeare as we want;—and so of  
all the rest.

The cause of this style of reproach-  
ing the present by referring to the  
past, is to be found in the loud lam-  
entations which mark the departure  
of great men from this sublimity  
scene. When a distinguished man  
dies, the public feels a loss. Funeral,  
elegy, monument, epitaph, biog-  
raphy, all make the loss more talked  
about. But when a great genius is  
born into the world, there is no talk  
about it. We notice the great trees  
that are cut down, but regard not the  
saplings that are springing up in their  
place. Thus we think that we live  
in sad, degenerate days, and thus we  
get into a habit of looking upon great  
men as good for nothing till they are  
dead. In the book of the Proverbs of  
Solomon it is said that a living dog  
is better than a dead lion. Perhaps it  
may be; but we do not in general seem  
to hold to this doctrine;—indeed, we  
regard the living as dogs, and the  
dead as lions.

I think another cause of our look-  
ing back on the past as on better days,  
may be found in the fact that we are  
all growing older. The world is not  
half so pretty and wonderful to us  
now as it was when we were young.  
To a boy, a schoolmaster is often an  
awful and a great personage; he is  
regarded with admiration, as a mir-  
acle of majesty, and a paragon of  
knowledge. Old Busby knew that  
when he kept his hat on in the pre-  
sence of royalty in his own school-  
room. But what a different idea of  
schoolmasters we acquire when we  
are grown up to man's estate! We  
measure all things by the standard of  
our own feelings,—we have no other  
rule to go by; and if we feel ourselves  
growing old and wearing out, we  
think that the world is growing old  
and wearing out; and if our eye  
grows dim, we think that the sun  
shines more feebly than he was wont  
to do; and if our feelings grow obtuse,  
we fancy that there is nothing in the  
world worth caring for; and if we go  
to the scenes of our boyish holidays,  
and if our boyish feelings do not re-  
turn to us, we fancy that the place is  
sadly altered. I remember hearing  
one of the greatest poppies that ever  
lived complain of the conceit and af-  
fection of young men of the present  
generation, and say, "It was not so  
when I was young."

#### SPACE TO BE OCCUPIED BY ALL OUR RESURRECTION BODIES.

If we suppose that the earth, at an  
average, has always been as populous  
as it is now, and that it contains 800  
millions of inhabitants, and if we  
reckon thirty two years for a genera-  
tion, at the end of which period the  
whole human race is renewed, it will  
follow that 145,000 millions of hu-  
man beings have existed on the earth  
since the present system of our globe  
commenced, reckoning 5828 years  
from Adam to the present time, and  
consequently if mankind had never  
died, there would have been 182 times  
the present number of the earth's in-  
habitants now in existence. It fol-  
lows from this statement, that 24 mil-  
lions of mankind die every year, 2,  
353 every hour, and 47 every minute,  
and that an equal number during  
those periods is emerging from non-  
existence to the stage of life, so that  
almost every moment a rational and  
immortal being is ushered into the  
world, and another is transported to  
an invisible state. Whether, there-  
fore, we contemplate the world of  
matter or the world of mind, we per-  
ceive incessant changes and revolu-  
tions going on, which are gradually  
carrying forward the earth and its in-  
habitants to some important consum-  
mation. If we suppose, that, before  
the close of time, as many human be-  
ings will be brought into existence as

have already existed during the pas-  
sages of the world, there will of course  
be found, at the general resurrection,  
290,000 millions of mankind. Vast  
as such an assemblage would be, the  
whole of the human beings here sup-  
posed, allowing six square feet for  
every individual, could be assembled  
within the space of 62,400 square  
miles, or on a tract of land not much  
larger than that of England, which  
contains, according to the most accu-  
rate calculation, about 50,000 square  
miles.

Dick's Christian Philosopher, page 230.

#### AMERICAN MAMMOTH.

Professor Silliman, of Yale Col-  
lege, has recently delivered a course  
of Lectures on Geology at Hartford.  
In the course of one of them he ex-  
hibited to his audience one of the joints  
of the backbone of a huge Mastodon,  
or American Mammoth, recently dis-  
covered in excavating a race-way in  
the western part of Berlin. The Con-  
necticut Courant states that "the  
bone was in fine preservation, the  
principle change being in the color.  
It was probably one of the joints near  
the lums, where the back bone (from  
this specimen) must have been about  
eighteen inches in circumference. This  
joint has a bone rising from the top  
of the vertebral column about four-  
teen inches, and sloping backward at  
an angle of twenty-five or thirty de-  
grees. From the perfect condition  
of the bone, thus accidentally dis-  
covered, there is reason to believe that  
a complete skeleton may be recover-  
ed, by a persevering and diligent  
search in the morass, where the spec-  
imen in question was found. Such a  
skeleton would be a noble memorial  
of the vast animals which once roam-  
ed through New England."

#### IRISH SPECTACLES.

The late General B. going post to  
Ireland on some extraordinary busi-  
ness that would not permit the in-  
convenience of a retinue, stopped to dine  
at the Inn on the Chester road, and  
ordered a pair of ducks, which he saw  
ready at a kitchen fire up to the table.  
The General's desire had been just ac-  
complished when some country bucks  
came in as hungry as hawks, after the  
morning's sport. They eagerly en-  
quired what could be had to eat. Like  
a true Boniface, the landlord enu-  
merated what he had not, to apologize  
for what he had; and among other  
things, mentioned the ducks, which  
had been only a moment before serv-  
ed up for the Irish gentleman's din-  
ner. "Irish gentleman?" gibbly  
exclaimed one of the chagrined group  
—"I'll lay fifty to five the fellow  
does not know B from a bull's foot.  
Here, waiter, take my watch up to  
the jontleman, presenting compli-  
ments, and request him to tell me  
what o'clock it is."

The general heard the message  
took the watch and with great tem-  
per returned his respects, with an as-  
surance that as soon as he had dined  
he would endeavour to satisfy their  
inquiry. The bucks, chucked at the  
embarrassment which they imagined  
the ignorant Irishman was led into,  
sat down to regale themselves on  
whatever they could get; but their  
jollity was presently disturbed by the  
entrance of a military figure, who  
with that politeness which is the pe-  
culiar characteristic of the army, ad-  
vanced towards the table where they  
were seated, and presented the watch;  
"Gentlemen," said he, "I wish to  
know its owner, as from a message  
sent me a little while ago, I presume  
he is shortighted, and have brought  
him this pair of spectacles," pointing  
to a pair of pistols under his arm,  
"to remedy the defect." Joke was  
gone; the bucks were silent. The  
General deliberately put the watch in  
his fob, with a declaration that se-  
cured it to him forever. "Gentle-  
men, I am sorry for intruding, as I  
find the owner is not among you;  
whenever he claims it he shall have  
it, but never without a trial of the  
spectacles."

#### ANECDOTE.

An oldish woman, who lived on the  
frontier during the late disturbance  
with Great Britain, possessed a mar-  
vellous propensity to learn the news,  
used frequently to make inquiries of  
the soldiers. On one occasion, she  
called to one of the defenders of our  
rights whom she had frequently salu-  
ted before, "What's the news, now?"  
"Why, good woman (says he) the In-  
dians have fixed a lever under Lake  
Erie, and are going to turn it over  
and drown the world!" "O ma-ay!  
ma-ay!—what shall I do?" and away  
she ran to tell her neighbors of the  
danger, and inquire of her minister  
how such calamity might be averted.  
"Why (says he) you need not be al-  
armed—we have our Maker's prom-

ise that he will not again destroy the  
world by water." "I know that (re-  
turned the old lady hastily,) but he's  
nothing to do with it: it's them plaguy  
Indians!"

**The Sailor and Juggler.**—An Eng-  
lish sailor went to see a juggler ex-  
hibit some of his tricks. There hap-  
pened to be a quantity of gunpowder  
in the apartment underneath, which  
took fire and blew up the house. The  
sailor was thrown into a garden bur-  
hind, where he fell without hurt. He  
stretched his arms and legs, got up,  
shook himself, rubbed his eyes and  
then cried out, (conceiving what had  
happened to be only part of the per-  
formance, and perfectly willing to go  
through the whole,) "I wonder what  
the strange fellow will do next!"

**Irish Wit.**—Walter Scott one day  
met an Irish beggar in the street, who  
asked him for a sixpence; Sir Walter  
could not find one, and at last gave  
him a shilling, saying with a laugh,  
"but mind now, you owe me six-  
pence." "Och sure enough," said the  
beggar, "and God grant you may  
live till I pay you."

An editor in Utica combats the no-  
tion of that city being on the decline,  
by stating that, during the last year,  
fourteen pairs of twins were born in the  
place.

#### UNWISE MEN.

The angry man—who sets his own  
house on fire, in order that he may  
burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot en-  
joy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consid-  
eration of a few dollars, gives the  
world a right to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose high-  
est happiness consists in rendering  
himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his  
own banquet, and then eats it.

Adversity summons up sensations  
and even faculties within us, that in  
the common course of life would have  
been no more discoverable than the  
bottom of the sea; the moral earth-  
quake must come to strip the bosom  
to our gaze.

#### BACON AND LARD.

A QUANTITY OF BACON AND LARD, for  
sale by  
**Stephen Moore.**

June 3.

#### NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following times and  
places for the purpose of collecting the  
Tax due for the year 1833, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 7th of  
July—at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 8th—  
at Rufin's mills on Wednesday the 9th—at  
George Albright's on Thursday the 10th—at  
John Long's on Friday the 11th—at Michael  
Holt's on Saturday the 12th—at John S. Tur-  
rentine's on Monday the 14th—at George Fac-  
ett's Store on Tuesday the 15th—at C. F.  
Faucett's on Wednesday the 16th—at James  
Hutchinson's on Thursday the 17th—at An-  
drew McCauley's on Friday the 18th—at  
George A. M. Kane's on Saturday the 19th—at  
the Court House in Hillsborough on Monday  
the 21st—at Richard Nichols' on Tuesday the  
22d—at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the  
23d—at Parker's Store on Thursday the 24th  
—at Davis' (old place) on Friday the 25th—  
at Harris Wilkerson's on Saturday the 26th—  
at James Trice's on Monday the 28th—at  
Herndon's Store on Tuesday the 29th—at  
Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 30th—at Bur-  
rows Cheek's on Thursday the 31st.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax  
List for 1834, will attend in their respective  
districts for that purpose on the days and at  
the places above named. Punctuality is re-  
quested.

James C. Turrentine, Sheriff.

June 7.

#### TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, for the purpose of raising  
a fund to pay off her lawful debts, will of-  
fer at public sale, at the Court House in Hills-  
borough, on the first Saturday in July next,  
her interest, being absolute, in the following  
LOTS, viz. Lot No. 86, north west of Hills-  
borough, being one acre; Lots No. 146, 151,  
152, and 153, south west of Hillsborough,  
bordering on the river Eno; these Lots are subject  
to Mrs. Jane Woods' life interest. And also  
Lot No. 134, subject to the life interest of Mrs.  
Nancy O'Fairhill. Each Lot to be sold sepa-  
rate.

Anne Maria Bannan.

June 10.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at May  
Term, 1834, of Orange County Court, as  
administrators on the estate of WILLIAM  
STRAYHORN, dead, hereby give notice to all  
persons indebted to said estate to make im-  
mediate payment, and all persons having claims  
against the estate to present them properly  
authenticated within the time prescribed by  
law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their  
recovery.

SAMUEL STRAYHORN, } Admrs.  
SAMUEL TATE, }

Jan. 3.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate  
of WILLIAM M'KEE, deceased, and as  
administrator to the estate of MARY M'KEE,  
deceased, hereby gives notice to the legatees,  
and all others whom it may concern, that he  
is now ready to settle with each of them when  
called upon.

Rankin M'Kee.

June 3.

3w-25